boundaries defined and demarcated. If these be denuded no fresh assignments will be made. The words in Rules Nos. 1 and 6 of the Forest Rules contained in Notification No. 9837, dated 9th December 1892, are "Forest assigned," which does not necessarily mean situated within the limits of a village. The rule contemplates an assignment of a forest to a village or group of villages, and the Deputy Commissioner should make such assignment where none exists.

Subject No. 30.

Representation of Bangalore and Mysore Cities at D. R A.

Summary of discussion.—Under No. 3* of the Rules of 1891, citizens of Bangalore and Myspre Cities with certain property qualifications were allowed to elect Representatives to this Assembly. This has been changed under the recent rules, and only the respective Municipal Boards have the privilege of electing Representatives from among themselves. The Boards only represent the Municipal interests of the citizens. Municipal Commissioners, as such, do not know the general wants or grievances of the community, nor for purposes of election to the Municipal Boards have they to take the trouble to acquaint themselves therewith. If the privilege of electing to this Assembly separately were continued, the Rate-payers will elect those who have special qualifications for a seat in this Assembly. *Mr. Venkatakrishnaiya* (School Master and R. M. from Mysore Town Municipality) and *Mr. Hafizullakhan* (Hakim and R. M. from Bangalore City Municipality) pointed out that the Municipal Board for Bangalore City, for example, consisted of twenty members including the President and the Vice-President, of whom eight were elected by Rate-payers and twelve were either Ex-Officio or nominated by Government. Of them again, fourteen were Government servants and thereby disqualified to vote for this Assembly. It followed that the remaining six were the electors of the four members to be returned to this Assembly. This was anomalous.

[Messrs. Srinivasa Jois (Banker and R. M. from Sri Yadugiri Sadananda Vardhani Sabha) and Venkatakrishnaiya (School Master and R. M. from the Mysore Town Municipality) spoke on the same side.]

Dewan's reply.—We allowed Rate-payers (of certain qualifications) to return members to this Assembly before the system of election to Municipal Boards came into effect. This was found no longer necessary when Rate-payers were allowed to elect members for the Board, as there would be inconvenience in separate elections. The Rate-payers now

* Persons having their ordinary residence in the City of Bangalore or Mysore, who pay a Mohatarfa (House or Shop) tax of not less than Rs. 24 per annum or who are graduates of any Indian University, shall be qualified to become Members of the Assembly. They shall meet on a day fixed, as in the preceding Rule, at the office of the Vice-President of their respective Municipalities, and nominate from among themselves four members for each of the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

elect fully one-half of the members of the Board and it is presumed they elect the best men available. It would not do to allow the Rate-payers of the two Cities to be represented in the Assembly both directly and indirectly. It is difficult to conceive that the Rate-payers have two sets of qualifications, one for their representatives in the Board and another for their spokesmen in this Assembly. Under the circumstances represented, however, there will be no objection to continue the privilege in question *instead* of the Municipal Board returning members to this Assembly; or, we may distribute the four members allowed for the Bangalore City between the Rate-payers as before and the Municipal Board. Similarly in the case of the Mysore City. But it is undesirable in the case of either City to have more than four members in the Assembly having regard to the other interests involved.

Subject No. 31.
Educational qualifications for D. R. A. Membership.

Summary of discussion.—Some educational qualification should also be fixed for membership for the Dasara Representative Assembly. A man may be a large landholder, but if he is illiterate and not acquainted with the rules and regulations, he cannot adequately represent people's wants here. *Per contra*, Mr. Chendrasekharaiya (Landholder and R. M. from Nagamangala Taluk) and several others urged that there were Patels and Shanbhogs and Landholders generally, who had no high literary attainments but who knew raiyats' grievances and wants very much better than others with such attainments.

Deccan's reply.—The general feeling is against the proposal under discussion and no alteration in the existing rules is required.

Subject No. 32.
Ineligibility of Graduates without property to Membership of D. R. A.

Summary of discussion.—Under the Rules of 1891, graduates, though not possessed of a property qualification, were eligible to be elected for this Assembly. Under the new rules they are not. The former rule should be revived. Graduates possess intelligence and can study all questions placed before them in all their bearings, understand the feelings and grievances of the public, and represent them to Government properly and well. Moreover, learning is quite as desirable as property, and learned men would be ornaments to Assemblies of this kind.

The proposal was moved by Gubbi Narasimiengar, Pleader and Representative member from Nagar Sabha.

Messrs. Hosadrug Giriyappa (Landholder and R. M. from Shimoga Taluk), C. Srinivasa Rao (Coffee Planter and R. M. from Chikmagalur Taluk), M. N. Subbaiya (Coffee Planter and R. M. from South Mysore Native Planters' Association), Raghavendra Rao (Bank Agent and R. M. from the Chitaldroog Municipality) and Srinivasa Murti (Landholder and R. M. from Hassan Taluk) spoke on the same side